WASHINGTON.

The War on the Civil Service Reform Policy.

REPUBLICANS STRAINING IN THE LEASH.

A Moral Pointed by Anderson's Retention in Office.

THE TOLEDO POSTMASTERSHIP.

How False Charges Were Concocted Against Mr. Reed.

The Long Bond Bill Passed by the Senate.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878.

ANDERSON'S RETENTION IN OFFICE-REPUBLI-CANS EAGER TO ATTACK THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE REFORM POLICY.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, will not present the resolution ne had prepared inquiring whether the President was, in violation of law, keeping a convicted felon in a federal office. It is understood, however, that other persons are making ready a some-what more elaborate resolution of inquiry on the same subject, which will recite all the circumstances of the Anderson case and go into that of other appointments also. ution will be introduced early next week, if on portunity can be obtained, and there is an impression that it may lead to a general discussion of civil service reform and of the character of the President's appointments, in which, if it once gets headway, repubans will take part and air their numerous grievances. It has been understood for some time that a number of eminent republicans in both houses have been waiting impatiently for the promised civil service message of the President, intending to open a flerce fire on him at onco. If the republican ever make a general and public exhibition of their ing to read than the silver debate. Hitherto this show bas been extremely private, being held in the executhe discussions in these secret sessions have been as sceply interesting and as full of piquant scandal as the most successful country tea party.

ALEXANDER REED AGAIN NOMINATED FOR THE 10LEDO POSTMASTERSHIP-HIS CONVIRMA-TION PROBABLE-HOW FALSE CHARGES AGAINST HIM WERE CONCOCTED.

The President sent in to-day for the third time the same of Alexander Reed to be Postmaster . Toledo. Mr. Reed will stand a petter chance of confirmation now than on previous occasions, because an investi gation by the Post Office Department has just dis sed that Dowling, the Postmaster whom he was to supersede, not only maticiously brought false charges against Reed, but deliberately got up a laise ca against him, using three of his clerks to make oath to statements which, if not entirely false, were worse, for they deceived by telling helf truths. A despatch received here to-day says that ocial Agent Henry's examination of these three clerks entirely vincicated Mr. Reed's honesty. They had Senate committee and which produced on the com-mittee the impression that Reed had taken money from shem dishonestly and put it in his own pocket. The Post Office agent discovered that Mr. Dowling had deceived Mr. Reed by handing him a faire payroll. The agent reports that Mr. Dowling undertook to worm out or the raised payroll business by saying that it was simply pay the clerks. He admitted that it was furnished in response to Mr. Reed's request for a copy of his inst payroll, and it was furnished on a regular post office lank. The clerks admitted that Mr. Dowling informed them that he had raised their wages, and that under Mr. Reed they would get the same noted on the raised payroll. After a searching examination of John Kieg, one of the clerks who made the sham dishonesty in this matter was so great that he was unfit to remain in the government service, and asked sien down and out. Captain Henry has made a full report to the Post Office Department, which will be d before the Senate Post Office Committee probably at its meeting to-morrow. The trick of Dowling is

MR. GARFIELD'S REPLY TO MR. KELLEY. General Garneld replied to-day to Mr. Kelley's tirade of yesterday and make a remarkably able sound effectively handled poor Mr. Kelley that the general opinion this evening is that Mr. Kelley will never life up his voice again in the House. The exposure would have been regarded as cruel had not Mr. Kelley bimself provoked it, and had he not alienated his friends in the House by the habit of abusing others for what, as Mr. Garfield to-day showed, he had done hiraself.

The vato of the bill directing a special court to be held in the Mississippi lumber region has the approval of some of the soundest lawyers of both parties In both bouses. These say that to grant such a request in this case is to set a dangerous precedent for the future and that no special legislation of this kind

THE LATEST VETO.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878.

THE VENEZUELA AWARDS-PROTEST FROM IN-NOCENT HOLDERS OF CLAIMS.

A new complication in the Venezuelan awards dispute was developed in the presentation of a potition to-day by Senator Randolph, of New Jorsey, protest ing, on behalf of certain bankers, against the reopening of the case by Congress. These bankers represent that they have bought certain claims against Venezuela after adjudication and allowance I the same by the commission appointed by the treaty, and that the claims are in the nature of nego-Mable paper and have been so recognized. To undo

when the calims are in the nature of negosubble paper and have been so recognized. To undo
the work of the commission and to abrogate the
treaty would therefore suspend or nullify the value of
these calims and work great injustice to the bankers
who bought them in good faith. The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1878.

THE TARMY BILL—DUTIES ON WOOL.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day considered
the rate of the or wools, and made the following
amendments:—The duty upon wool of the first and
recond classes, which shall be imported washed, shall
be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed; and the duty upon
wool of all classes, which shall be imported to be dived unwashed; and the duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the
Aiptac goat and other animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary confitton as now and heretolore practised or which
thall be changed in its character or conpitton for the purpose of evading the duty
by which shall be requested in the wools of the shall be twice
the volve the volve in the ordinary confitton as now and heretolore practised or which
thall be changed in its character or conpitton in the purpose of evading the duty
by which shall be requested in the wools of the purpose of evading the duty
by which shall be requested in value by the admixture
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provided in any other than the ordinary confitton as now and heretolore practised or which
the last port or place whence exported to the
first class, the value whereof
pit the last port or place whence exported to the
first class, the value whereof
the dirty to which it would be otherwise subject.

Wools of the first class, the value whereof
pit the last port or place whence exported to the
first class, the value whereof
the dirty or only other foreign substance shall be twice
the dirty to which it would be otherwise and port, shall be
decauted from th

wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, ing charges in said port, shall be over 32 cents pound, 12 cents a pound.

THE LOSS OF THE HUBON-ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE COURT OF IN-QUIRT BY SURGEON GENERAL PALMER.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, acompanied by an analysis of the evidence taken at the court of inquiry on the loss of the United States steamer Huron, by Surgeon General James C. Palmer, the court that, with due caution and carefully taken and plotted bearings of Currituck Light, the been made manifest. This opinion is not to be dis-puted even if it were worth white to oppose an opin-ion to that of this high court, but unhappily it as-sumes facts not in the record and ignores a settled rule of evidence. The account given out of the navi gator's mouth in broken passages as well as tuck Light remained in eight the navigator was constantly taking bearings and keeping the lead going. Moreover, Cadet Engineer Edgar J. Wherbur-ton testified that during his watch, from eight P. M. until midnight, the engines were stopped three times for soundings; once between nine and ten o'clock, again about eleven and a third time about two minites before twelve c'clock. According to Mr. Young's line traced before the Court was right, and left at half-past six P. M. from eleven to tourteen and a naif fathoms, and at half-past ten P. M. exactly fourteen fathoms. At this point the navigator is supposed to have left Currituck Light; here it ceased to be any longer available. It is not merely a just inference, but an unavoidable conclusion, that he took bearings of Currituck Light to the last. In conclusion Mr. Paimer

evidence with the finding of the Court.'

THE NEW ENGLAND BAILWAY MAIL SERVICE-TESTIMONY IN DEFENCE OF SUPERINTEND-

ENT CHENEY. Owing to the great quantity of work which is accumulating in the House Committee on l'ost Offices and Post Roads, a special meeting was called last night for the purpose of hearing witnesses for the defence in the pending investigation of Thomas P. Cheney, su-perintendent of the railway mail service of New Eng-land. Charles Field, of Boston, and W. H. Bigelow, of Augusts, Me., special agents of the Post Office Department; J. E. Larkins, Postmaster at Con-cord, N. H.; Hon. James F. Briggs, M. C.; E. G. Pierce, Postmaster at Portsmouth, N. H., and several others testified at constderable length, to the effect that Superintendent Chency had greatly improved tion was excellent, and that he very often travelled over his several routes, attending to his duties. He was not considered more officious in politics than the average citizen of New Hampshire.

The committee to-day resumed the investigation. Miles G. Bailey, chief cierk of transportation rail-way mail service, Post Office Department, testified with regard to the leave of absence granted Mr. Stahl, chief clerk in Mr. Cucuey's office. He said the leave was granted at the instance of Representative Banks. E. G. Bidwell, Postmaster, Norwich, Conn., testifie

that Mr. Cheney bore a good reputation, and thought the gentleman was very efficient in his duties. PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878. Mr. Paddock, (rep.) of Neb., from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a resolution authorizing the committee, in considering the memorial of William McGarrahan, to send for persons and papers, take testimony and to employ a stenographer, the ex-

In explanation of the resolution he said this ca had given the courts and Congress much trouble. It was now before the Committee on Public Lands, and it was deemed best to take testimony, that an intelligent understanding of the case might be bad. The

Mr. Daws, (rep.) of Mass., said a few days ago the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) gave notice that he would to-day call up the bill in regard to the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alconolic liquor traffic; that the Senator was too ill to attend the Senate to-day, but he hoped to be here to morrow and would then call up the bill.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the un finished business, being the bill to authorize a long amendments were agreed to.

redeemable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue. In support of this amendment he said:— Prior to 1862 the government of the United States had never issued an obligation of any kind which called los payment in coin. He was opposed to using the word coin in the statutes of this country, let there be but one money for the government and the people. Let the government deal as a private individual. He hoped the words "in coin?" would be stricken out and let the bond be redeemable in whatever might be money in pursuance of the constitutional power of Congress. The amendment was rejected without a roil cail.

Mr. Dorsst, (rep.) of Ark, moved to amond the section which provides that the bonds shall be soid for coin or for United States legal tender notes, at the rate at which they may stand in the market, by atriking out the words "at the rate at which they may stand in the market," and said the object of his amendment was to have bonds purchased with either coin or legal tender notes. Rejected without a roil cail.

Mr. Cockerll moved to amend the last clause of the section so as to read, "The coin received for such had never issued an obligation of any kind which

section so as to read, "The coin received for such bonds shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding bonds of the United States which are redeemable and bear the highest rate of interest of such bonds," THE RATE OF INTEREST.

stone for some Boure and a bond of only \$10.

Mr. Earon said if the honorable Senator (Mr. Conkling) had information that in France the people awaited ineir turn on the curbatons to purchase the bond he possessed information which he (Mr. Eaton)

per cent to the interest. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Sautsbury) quoted the District of Cotumbia bonds. They should have been wiped out of existence long ago because of the fraud and taint connected with them. He argued that the United States was to-day paying a higher rate of interest than any other nation. The people of the country had never been given an opportunity of subscribing for the bonds, and they should have that opportunity now.

Mr. RANDOLFH, (dem.) of N. J., and this being Ash Wednesday he supposed the Senate was to have financial hash to-day. He would vote for four per cent as the rate of interest which the bonds sueed in pursuance of this bill should bear, because he believed the bonds would be more readily taken if they bore that rate of interest.

ance of this boil should bear, because he believed the bonds would be more readily laxen if they bore that rate of interest.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of lows, also favored the rate of four per cent, and during his remarks he referred to the arguments against the Silver bill recently passed. He said although our credit had been hammored by the newspapers and by other means yet it had stood, and to-day our securities were as high as ever in the markets of the world.

Mr. RANDLPH said he would not enter into a debate upon the Silver bill, which was an old question, but he would say that it the Senate put into this oils a rate of interest less than tour per cent its object would be defeated. He was a friend of the bill and preferred to have it discussed theroughly. He therefore hoped a vote would not be pressed to-day.

Mr. BLAINE said he hoped the Senators would look at the practical operations of this bill it it should be passed as it now stood. The man who bought a \$20 bond would receive a coupon calling for \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ cents interest. How were these fractions to be paid?

Mr. BLAINE, resuming, said the issue of such could not up paid.

Mr. BLAINE, resuming, said the issue of such course.

Mr. BLAINE, resuming, said the issue of such cou-poss was not a practical, common sense way of deal-ing with the American people. Should the bond bear interest at the rate of four per cent the coupons would be for an even amount. It would be but intile thort of a palpable absurdity to pass through the Senste a popular loan having such coupons as 45%

Senste a popular loan having such coupons as 45% cents.

The amendment of Mr. Blaine, fixing the rate of interest at four per cent, was then agreed to by a rising vote—yeas, 32; nays, 7.

Mr. Piuma, (rep.) of Kad., moved to amend the fourth section of the bill, where it provides that the bon's shall be sold for coin or for United States legal tender soles at the rate at which they may then astaud in the market, by striking out the words "at the rate at which they may then at and interesting in lieu thereof "thour nominal value." Agreed to without a roll call.

The bill was then reported to the Senate; the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in, and it was passed without a roll call.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill os it passed:—

The following is the full text of the bill of it passed:—

Be it enuced by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in lieu of that amount of four per cost bonds of the United States anthorized to be insued by the Act of July 14, 1870, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby sutherited and directed to issue a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000 of congon bonds of the United States of the denominotions of \$25,500 and \$100 and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin fifty years from the nate of their issue and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four per centum per annua, and the said bonds shall be exempt from texation in like manner as those in place of which they are to be issued.

Sec. 2.—That said coupon bonds shall be made payable to the order of the person who shall pay the money therefor, and the name of such person or his or her assignee or of any subsequent assignee and his or her residence shall be registered as the owner of such bond in like manner as if the same was a registered bond, and such compon bonds shall be transferable only by assignment duty acknowledged before and certified under the seal of the cierk of a State court of recerd or federal court or United States commissioner, which assignment shall also be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and such assignment may also be made leaving the name of the sasignment may also be made leaving the name of the sasignment may also be made leaving the name of the sasignment was an excited as nereinbefore provided, the said coupon bonds shall be transferable by delivery in like manner as if payable to bearer.

Sec. 3.—I hat the coupons attached to said bonds shall be payable either in United States, each the said actional banks to pay said coupons upon presentation, without charge, and remit the same to the Treasury for redemption; but the said actional banks and only dependent of the said actional banks to pay said coupons upon presentat

bonds to be leaned to the loss of the loss or destruction thereof belove the loss or destruction thereof.

The secretary of the Freasury is authorised to make such roles and orders as may be necessary to carry out the previsions of this sect.

SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., the joint section of the section of t visions of this set.

On-motion of Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., the joint resolution recently submitted by him in regard to Chinese immigration was taken up so as to be the unfinished business to morrow, when he will address the

Senate in regard thereto.

The SENATE then, at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock P. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at haif-past five P. M., when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

Washington, March 6, 1878.

The House passed the Fortification Appropriation oill, which was yesterday considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BLiss, of New York, introduced a bill to estab lish an export bonded warehouse at the port of New York for manufactured tobacco. Referred.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, the Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, returning without his approval the House bill author-March. The Message stated that there was not sufficient time to give notice of the holding of such special term, and that the government could not prepare for trial at said term because no funds would be available for that purpose. The bill and Message were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House, at five minutes of two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Potter, of New York, in the chair), on the Deficiency Appropriation

GARFIELD IN REPLY TO KELLEY, Mr. GARPIELD had the floor in reply to Mr. Kelley's speech of yesterday. He took exception to the sneering, unkind personalities of Mr. Kelley's speech, particularly in the part charging him (Mr. Garfield) with arrogancy, conceit and egotism. His only reply to that was that such a charge should not have come from the man whose colossal self-conceit had been the theme of pleasant jocularity during the eighteen years of his service. The gentleman had spent forty mitutes of his time in trying to relute what had been merely a preliminary and incidental aliasion in his (Garfield's) former speech to the prosperity of the year 1860. He went over some of the points justifying his statement as to the prosperity of that year, including the facis that the experts of American manulactures that year were greater than at any other beried of history; that the number of immigrants who arrived that year was 179,000, being \$3,000 more than the preceding year, and that \$,519 patents had been issued, being \$1,000 into than the average of the past three years. Even in the fron industry, he quoted a former speech of Mr. Kelley's to show that the production of pig fron in 1860 was \$13,000 tons, 100,000 tons more than had ever before been produced. He hoped that he had established the fact that the year 1860 was a year not only of general peace, but of very marked general prosperity.

As to Mr. Kelley's demial that the Legal Tender act was adopted with reductance, he (Mr. Garfield) quoted Thaddeus Stevens as saying that it was "a measure of necessity, not of choice;" quoted Mr. Fessenden as saying tunt it was "uniy a temperary policy adopted under circumstances of overwhelming necessity," and quoted Mr. Summer as saying, "I warn you against continuing in this step, which necessity compels. The medicine of the constitution must not become its daily bread."

In regard to the designation of greenbacks as a forced loan, and to Mr. Kelley's assertion that he (Mr. Garfield) would have been hissed as a venomous copperhead if he had so characterized it in 1862, he quoted Secretary Chase, Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, and the Supreme Court of New York State, in which the same character was given to them.

American Prosidents and finance minister with arrogancy, conceit and egotism. His only reply to that was that such a charge should not have come from the man whose colossal self-concett had been

(Laughter.)

COMMUNISTIC THREATS.

He reminded the House of the communistic speeches made by Mr. Kelley in the Ohio campaign of 1876, when he spoke of "Labor taking capital by the throat," and he said that the country came very mear having scenes of rot awakened at the flash of such communistic throats, and that afterward some of his colleagues in the House, graciously and tenderly, because of the scattleman's years. had written is his

people, imploring them to trust him again and that the scenes of 187s would not be repeated, and on these assurances he was here to-day to assail every man who believes in redeeming the piedged promise of the nation. For myself, said Mr. Garfield, I care not in what jority it lands me or in what company it finds me; when that way comes I stand with the men who are for the money of the constitution and for the latth of the nation. (Applause, generally on the republican side of the chumber.) We cannot be a moment too soon in understanding the nature and designs of those who are advocating what they call the American system of finance. I beg the pardon of the House for delaying an appropriation bill by this long speech, and am sorry particularly that so much of it spould appear to reinte to myself. (Renewed and continuous applause.)

It was some minutes before order was restored and business resumed. Members from both sides of the House pressed around his Garfield, congratulating him. Among them was Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, who remarked that the speech was unconstitutional, because it was an act of cruci and unusual punishment. Mr. Kolley was not in the Chamber during the delivery of the speech, a circumstance at which Mr. Garfield in opening expressed his regret, but said the gentleman had full notice of his intent to speak, and had spent two hours to-day in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means.

After the committee resumed consideration of the Deficiency bill, Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, opposed that portion of it which appropriated \$20,000 to carry on suits against alleged trespassers on the public timber lands.

After debate the bill was read by sections for amendment.

Mr. Hanna, (rep.) of Ind., moved to increase the number of temporary clerks to be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury from wenty to eighty-dve, and to increase the appropriation for such cierks from \$8,500 to \$22,000.

Without action the committee rose.

\$6.500 to \$25,000.

Without action the committee rose.

Mr. Banning, (dem.) of Onio, Chairman of the Committee on Maintary Affairs, reported back the bill to reorganize the army, to consolianto critatin of its staff departments and 10 reduce the cost of its support.

Ordered winded and recommittee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

PHILADELPHIA March 6, 1878. Captains! Association of Philadelphia to-day a repo of a sub-committee was adopted which calls attention to the section of the proposed Tariff bill providing that vessels may be purchased or built in ioreign countries and placed under American registers. The report says the enactment of such a law would be prejudicing to our consting trade and ruinous to our attipoutiding interests.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878. Leave of absence for one year and surgeon's certifiate of disability, with permission to leave the department of Dakota, is granted First Lieutenant John Hamilton, First infantry.
Leave of absence for six months is granted Captain Frederick Van Vliet, Third infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MONOCACY AT BANGKOK, SIAM-REPORT FROM THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878. The Navy Department has received a communication from Commander Sumner, on board the Monocacy, off Bangkok, dated January 14, in which he

On the 12th inst, we received a visit from the Regent, with several attendants, whom we received with appropriate honors and ceremonies. He made us quite a long visit and manifested much interest in the vessel. Before leaving he gave the Consulan order for two gating guns such as we carry.

During the atternoon of the 12th we received official calls from the English, French, German, Portuguese and Norwegian consuls, and I paid an official visit to the Italian Coust.

can's from the English, French, German, Portuguese and Norwegian consuls, and I paid an official visit to the Italian Cousul.

On the 13th (Sunday), at four P. M., we had a very pleasant and informal audience with His Majesty, the King, at his royal palace, On my return I paid a visit to a large Slamese man-of-war lying off the palace, and found ner commanded by a Dano named Richelieu, to whom I gave a copy of our Gatling drill at his desire. We have in contemplation a three days? trip to the former capital of Slam, Ayuthis.

Everything is quiet here now, and our present Consul has succeeded in restoring considence and good leeling toward our government, and he is now striving hard to build up American trade and interest here, and seems to be on the best terms with His Majesty and all ine officers of Saise. It is now stated that the embarge on rice will be raised on the 21st last.

I shall sail for Saigon on the 28th, and remain there a lew days and proceed to Hong Kong. I expect our Consul to take passage north with me.

THE ASIATIC STATION. A despatch from Rear Admiral Patterson, com manding the Asiatic station on board the flagship Cennessee, January 30, reports as follows:-

The Tennessee lett Shanghai January 6, Woosung January 8 and arrived at Amoy, Chias, January 10, and at Hoog Kong January 21. The Ashuelot and Palos were at Shanghai, The Ranger was at Amoy, but intended to proceed early in February to Hong Rong, touching at Swatow. The Monongabela arrived at Bombay December 30. The Alert was at Yokohama.

Yokohama.

THE WYOMING.

The Wyoming, accompanied by the Fortune, left the Navy Yard here this moraing for New York.

ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. G. Ayres has reported his return home, having been detxneed from the Ashuelot, Asiatic station, and has been placed on waiting orders. Paymaster G. W. Bannan is detached from dury as member of the Examining Board of Paymasters and ordered to the Monougahela, Asiatic station. Paymaster C. W. Simm is detached from the Ashuelot, Asiatic station, or reporting of his relief, and ordered. Assation, on reporting of inserted, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Passed Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thomson is detached from the Monongaheis, on reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Ashuelot as relief of Paymaster Slamm.

RAIDS ON ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Information has been received from West Virginia, stating that within the last two weeks twenty-four arrests have been made for illicit distilling.

placed upon his bed. The deceased was about reventyone years of ago, and was well known throughout the
States of Virginia and North Carolina, being
a native of the latter, and in ante-beilum
days had a national reputation both as a
jurist and politician. Previous to his departure from
North Carolina he had been in public his for fully
thirty-live years, having been a member of the Convention of 1835, which formed a State constitution.
He represented his district in the Congress of the
United States during the administration of President
Polk, being frequently re-elected. Subsequently he
was elected by the Legislature to the United States
Senate, but resigned his seat in that body to accept
the appointment of United States District Judge for
the District of North Carolina, under President Pierce's
administration. After the bracking out of the late war
he received the appointment from the Confederate
government of district judge for the same district.
After the close of the war he practised law for a few
years, but upon the radical Supreme Court issuing, in
1869, its ismous order disbarring most of the lawyers
of respectability in that State from practising in the
courts, he became disgusted with affairs in his State
and removed to Norlolk, becoming a partner with his
brother in the house of Biggs & Co. He also
engaged in the practice of law, being associated
with Hon. W. M. H. Smith, who is the present Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
Judge Biggs was an earnost Christman and a member
of the Primitive Baptist Church. He leaves a large
and interesting family everwhelmed with grief at his
sudden death.

arrests have been made for illicit distilling. The establishments were situated in the mountains. Arrests continue to be made. The quantities of liquors captured being small they are generally destroyed by the revenue officers who make the raids, as the expense of transportation to a market would be greater than the liquors are worth.

CAPTURE OF MOUNTAINERS.

Collector Blaine, of the Ninth Kentucky district, telegraphs to the Commissioner of internal Revenue from Maysville as follows:—

My deputy marshals have made a successful raid on mountainers in Floyd county, securing 110 prisoners and destroying eight filled distilleries. It is important this work shall be prosecuted vigorously, but Marshal Crittendon has telegraphed his ceputy to suspend operations, as he has no funds for the work.

The Commissioner has consulted with the Attorney

The Commissioner has consulted with the Attorney Seneral with a view of employing means for continu-ng the work of ending illicit distribution in Kentucky.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

TO BE HONORARY COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878. The President to-day appointed L. P. Poland and J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, and John J. Bagiey and Martin Ryerson, of Michigan, to be honorary Commis-sioners to the Paris Exposition.

THE PORTSMOUTH IN PREPARATION.

The United States ship-of-war, Portsmouth, Commander McNair, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Preparations have begun for the en-ingement of her batchways, and she will take in cargo for the Paris Exposition in a day or two. The Portamouth will sail on the 16th inst., but will not be able to take all of the remaining American exhibits, and another government vessel will have to be us-signed.

LARGE FIRE AT PLAINFIELD. A disastrous conflagration visited Plainfield, N. J.,

yesterday morning. About midnight a fire was discovered under the stoop of the Wilcox House, an unoccupied building beyond the city proper. The two steam fire engines quickly reached the place but the chief engineer, concluding from the location of the fire that it was the work of an incendary, prudently despatched one of the engines to the city, as he feared that more serious work was contemplated by the fire bugs who had kindled this first tire away from the city is engure success in creating a confagration in the heart

FIRE IN EAST NEW YORK.

count of the bombardment of Constantinople. Officer Hanley, of the Fifteenth precinct, scanned one of the "extras," and finding it to contain nothing to warrant the representations made in such a loud voice took the vender into custody. While on the way to the station house a friend of the prisoner interfered with the officer and tries to smatch the bundle of papers from him. Officer Hanley rapped for assistance, and both men were placed under arrest. At the station bouse the vender of the bogus "extra" gave the name of Thomas Smith, of No. 38 Mulberry street. The man who attempted to take the papers gave his name as Richard Oliver, but refused to give his residence. Just as the prisoners were about to be turned over to the doorkeeper to be sent to their cells Smith turned on Officer Hanly and aimed a blow at him. A sculfle followed, but the odds were too many for Smith, who was speedily overcome and placed behind a grated door. FIRE AT ELIZABETH, N. J. At two o'clock yesterday morning the lumber yard was burned, having been fired by an incendiary in three places. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. Wallace Vail's barn and Feer's stair fautory, adjoining the lumber yard, were totally destroyed. Loss, \$4,000.

The two story frame building on Eldert avenue, near Liberty street, East New York, was totally destroyed and occupied the structure, estimates his loss at \$1,000; insured in the Stayvesant Company for \$700. The buildings on either side were slightly damaged. It is thought that the fire was caused by children playman with matches.

THE NEW SILVER COLLAR.

SCALPEL AND CARVING KNIFE.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

TEGE-TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COL-

The annual dinner of the Alumni Association, Col-

lege of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Depart

ment of Columbia College, took place lost evening at Delmonico's. The large dining room was

tables were arranged to accommodate about 150 gentlemen. At seven o'clock the doors leading from

the reception rooms were thrown open and the mem

bers of the association and their guests scated them-

selves at the elegantly mounted tables. At one end of

the spacious dining room a long table was placed upon a platform and was presided over by the

president of the association, Dr. William H. Draper. At his right and left were seated the following

dent of the University Alumni Association; the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. Dougherty, of

Newark; Dr. J. W. Pinkham, of Montelair, N. J., president of the Bellevue Alamni Association; Dr.

Villiam H. Tomson, Mr. William Waiter Phelps, Pro-

tessor John G. Curtis and others. Scated at the other tables were many of the most prominent practising

and consulting physicians of the city and the sub-nrbs, including Drs. Carleton Lewis, Markoe, George A. Peters, Delafield, Professor Little, of the University of Vermont; Drs. Waiker, Hunt and many others.

As soon as the guests were seated, the dinner was served.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

A regular stated meeting of the Medico-Legal

Society was held last night at the rooms of the so-

read by the Hon. O. H. Paimer on "Suicide Not an

OBITUARY.

The entire community of Norfolk, Va., was shocked

vesterday at the sudden death of Judge Asa Biggs,

vnich occurred at tweive o'clock. He was taken

suddenly ill while engaged in business at his office shortly after eleven o'clock, and upon going at once

to his residence be expired a few minutes after being placed upon his bed. The deceased was about reventy-

one years of ago, and was well known throughout the

JONATHAN W. TUTTLE.

Mr. Jonathan W. Tuttle, who has been for the past

twenty-two years connected with the Western Trans-

portation Company, died suddenly on Tuesday even-

ing last at the residence of Dr. A. B. Smith, No. 428

resident of Chicago, where he acted in the capacity of

resident of Chicago, where he acted in the capacity of general agent of the above company until about two years ago. At that time his health began to fail him, and thinking that a change of climate would be beneficial he went to Florida. While there dropsy set in and he returned home. Some six weeks ago he went to Brooklyn, in company with his wile, and placed himself under the care of Dr. Smith. Although able to move about his room he found great difficulty in going up or down stairs. He appeared to be as well as usual on Tuesday evening, and sat conversing with his wife, when suddenly he was taken worse and died in a short time. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that death resulted from a cropsical affection of the heart. Mrs. Tuttle started for Chicago, in company with the remains, last evening.

John V. Barron, of Concord, N. H., president of the

National State Capital Bank and treasurer of the Loan

and Trust Savings Bank, died yesterday morning of heart disease.

BOGUS "EXTRAS." A man about thirty-five years of age was doing a good business at midnight last night, on the cast side of town, by the sale of copies of the Evening Telegram purporting to be an "extra" and to contain a full ac-

ount of the bombardment of Constautinople. Officer

JUDGE ASA BIGGS

Preparations for Coinage at the Philadelphia Mint.

NO COIN YET READY FOR ISSUE,

A Call from the Treasury for Silver Bullion.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1878. For the past twenty-four hours a ramor has gained credence throughout the Eastern cities that the Phila-deiphia Mint had already coined and roady for delivery one-quarter of a million of the new silver dollars. Those conversant with mechanical processes could at public, who are presumed to be but little acquainted with the details of money manufacturing, were quick to believe that which they had so long and ardently de sired. Your correspondent to-day took measures to ascertain the advance made toward coining the new dollar, and found that not only is there no coin of the new order ready for delivery, but that there has been none struck off, nor are the dies ready for the process. PREPARATIONS POR THE WORK.

As soon as the guests were seated, the dinner was served.

THE SPRECHES.

Toward the close of the banquet Dr. Draper rose and in an exceedingly humorous and pleasing manner advocated a written examination for candidates for diplomas, and also aroused great enthusiasm among his hearers by the exceedingly satisfactory financial report of the association he was enabled to offer. The association had lately been bequeathed \$10,000, and had raised by subscription a prize fund of \$5,000, which it was desired to still further lacrease to at least \$10,000. The first toast, "Alma Maler," was cloquently responded to by Professor Curtis, who advocated improvements to the study and more striciness in the government of the students.

Professor Van Arminge followed in response to the toast of "Columbia College," and gave a history of the medical department from its inception to the present day. He believed that its most important function was to raise the standard of professional education and the statement was greeted with rounds of appliance.

To "The Clercy," the Box Dr. Humbook responded. The Morgan design for the new dollar, the design adopted, was not completed until last Monday. The ing, and yesterday the first impressions were struck out. The mode of preparing the and the statement was greeted with rounds of applicities.

To "The Clergy," the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock responded in a few short sentences and de-gribed the earth apportuned to doctors, lawyers and clergy men.

REST ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Mr. W. W. Phelps next spoke for "The Law," and his extended remarks were constantly interrupted by bursts of laughter and applicate. He contrasted the professors in the different schools, making allusions to the well known peculiarities of Barker, Van Buren, Clark, Fint and other distinguished professors, most of whom were present. He thought a man wise who obeyed one physician, wiser to obey 200 and wisest to obey the physicians and at the same time please himself, as the patient who said, "Doctor, Pill manage to get this medicine down when you are gone," and did "get it down" the sink. So, continued Mr. Phelps, "Pill speak of law, as you bid me, but not the law written in the Revised Statutes or practiced at the City Hall. It is a great law of nature, You call it unwritten law, because man hasn't written it, but God has, It is the law of rest. You break and the American people break it recklessly, constantly and with fearful consequences. You medical men know this; the fact meets you at every point of your professional circle. Why don't you professional circle. Why don't you professional circle. Why don't you profession man who were a missional respectively. The present this new pospel. It will be an earnest mission. Teach men to live for principle, not praise. Then they will rest after toil and obey the law, which the Creator has written everywhere. Omnipatence rested in Subbath stillness; night curtains the earth to its daily sleep; the torrent stops amid its maddest plauge. Shall man, American man—he whom you and I know and love—be the only one to dely this great law? Shall man, American man—he whom you and I know and love—be the only one to dely this great law? Shall man, American man—he whom you and I know and love—be the only one to dely this great law? Shall man, American To "The Clergy," the Rev. Dr. Huchcock responded

siruck out. The mode of preparing the dies is slow, requiring great care, first in the separation of the material, and second in the annealing and adjustment for the blow. Each die under ordinary usages is auticate to one blow a day; but Mr. Morgin, in order to incilitate the production of dies to meet the present urgent calls, has undertaken to give thom two blows every tweaty-loughours. This is but an experiment, and may prove a tailure. In preparation for the blow the die must be brought gradually to a cherry-red heat in a chargosi furnace and permitted to gradually cool within the furnace, the operation occupying from sixteen to twenty-four hours. The blow producing the impression is from a hydraulic press, exerting a power of about one hundred tons. It is not a rapid olow, but may be truly termed a pressure exerting a quite but not percussive power. A percussion always crytallizes the metal, an objection entirely avoided by this application of force.

A slow PROCESS.

The preparation of the dies, as will be seen by the above description, must be slow, and, taking into consideration the time necessarily occupied in their adjustments, it would be impossible, under the most favorable circumstances, that coning can begin prior to the lith of this month if then. The first delivery of ingots for the coinage was made on Mouday and blanks are being cut rapidly, the chief coiner, Mr. Bosbyshei, giving as his opinion that airoady there are sufficient on hand waiting stamping to amount to \$100,000. The Mint is being paced in effective condition to deal that its contracted quarters will permit toward supplying the domains that the bill calls for. Ninety thousand ounces of silver are now delivered from the refining and melting department, an amount that will not need much calculation to figure out the problem that, pushing this hint to its utmost capacity it will fail short of tox demands about to be made on it. A new cleaning room is being added, but the principal source of rapid production, the smelting department, c

THE PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION-CIRCU-LAR FROM THE THEASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1878. silver bullion was issued this alternoon:-

Silver builton was issued this alternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 6, 1878,
Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to receive at all times offers in writing, or by telegraph, for the sale of silver builton in quantities of not less than 10,000 ounces, deliverable at the mints of the United States at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson. All offers will be addressed to the Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C., and will state the quantity and price per ounce, 1,000 fine, and when delivery will be made it the offer is accepted.

The value of silver purchased will be determined by Mint assay, and until further notice payment will be made in gold or silver coin of full legal tender. Where builton is offered and purchased which is of a character requiring parting or relaing the seller will pay the usual Mint charges.

H. R. LINDEMAN, Director of the Mint,
Approved: ciety, No. 12 West Thirty-first street. Papers were Evidence of Insanity," and by Dr. E. C. Spitzka on "Real Asylum Abuses." A discussion followed the reading of the first paper, in which Dr. Hammond and Dr. McEirath tack part, and in which the giews of the reader were combated.

Approved: - JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. LINDERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 6, 1878. The Chronicle this morning states that charges against Mint Director Linderman have been forwarded from this city to Mr. Glover, chairman of the Commitaffairs of the mints, especially of the San Francisco Mint, to enable private individuals to make large guins at the expense of cealers in good faith on trade dollars and discusses prematurely orders of the Treasury Department for illicit purposes.

ANTI-TAMMANY

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bixby-Shafer-Hart branch of the opposition to Tammany Hall was held last evening at No. 211 Union square. The report of the committee appointed at a party was handed in by the chairman, Mr. Shaier. It declared that the Everett House party recommended the disbandment of this organization. They said that they themselves were not an organization but were conterring with democrats to Tammany Hail. Mr. Waterbury, of the to Tammany Hail, Mr. Waterbury, of the committee, was of the opinion that to make an effective organization the New York county democracy should disband and enter into a compact opposed to Tammany Hail. We offered, said Mr. Shater, our organization, claiming that it was an effective one, its present officers to withdraw and give pince to others who might be elected by all those opposed to Tammany Hail. This was understood to be unsatisfactory to those whom he claimed to represent, and he was understood to insist that nothing short of a new organization would satisfy himself and his irlends. The report of the committee was accepted and the committee coatinued.

Speeches were made by Messra Shafer, Murray, Bixby, Shells, Cohn, McKellar, Sangor, Miersen, Ransan, Gornley, Bogart and others, and then the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Shafer, was adopted, the sense of the meeting appearing to be almost unanimous against disbandment as suggested by the Eyercit House party:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Seven be instructed to inform the gentlemen of the Everett House that in our opinion it a inexpedient for the New York county democracy to disband. That it is the sense of this Executive Committee that every effort should be made to consolidate the elements opposed to Tammany Hail, and for that purpose that the Committee of Seven be authorized to confer with Messrs, Cooper and Ottendorfer and others, with power to arrange and report a plan of co-operation which will best accomplish a union of democrate opposed to Tammany Hail.

After a few more remarks the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next Monday night. mittee, was of the opinion that to make

FUNERAL OF SENOR DE ANGERICA.

The interment of the late Don Joaquin Garcia de Angerica took place yesterday from his late residence No. 332 West Twenty-eighth street. The Rev. Dr No. 332 West Twenty-eighth street. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth, assisted by Dr. A. C. Arnold and the Right Worshiptul John R. Boac, of the Grand Lodge of the State or New York, F. and A. M., officiated. As the deceased gentleman had been for a large number of years a prominent member of the Cuban Lodge of Freemasons he was buried with full masonic honors. The pallbearers were Messrs. Miguel de Aldama, J. A. Echeverria, Felix Freentes, Antonio F. Bronista, J. Sanguia, Dr. Miranda, P. Rivers, C. Soosway and H. Aqueras. The Lone Star Lodge of Cuba took charge of the body and interred it in Greenwood Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF LEONARD KIRBY.

The body of Leonard Kirby was removed last evening from his late residence, No. 268 West Eleventh street, to the Central Methodist Church, on Seventh avenue. The body, encased in a clothplaced at the foot of the sanctuary. The funeral services consisted of an address by the Rev. George on Officer haily and a mined a blow at him. A sequine followed, but the odds were too many for Smith, who was apeedily overcome and placed behind a grated door.

ARRESTED FOIL FORGERY.

Officer Doess, of the Seventeenth precinct, last night arrested Julius Krogh, of No. 132 East Houston street, on a charge of having lorged the name of Leo Prange, of No. 76 East Broadway, to two promissory notes of \$650 on the Bowery National Bank. He passed the notes on Hermann Stiller, of No. 409 Sixth avenue, and received \$11 on account. Mr. Stiller called on Prange later in the evening and discovered that they were lorgeries, and caused the arrest of Krogh.